

Nationalism and Conflict in Europe

“Blood and Iron” -

Congress of Vienna -

Militarism -

Multi-National Empire -

Nationalism -

“Powder Keg” of Europe -

Propaganda -

Self-Determination -

The Gap In the Bridge

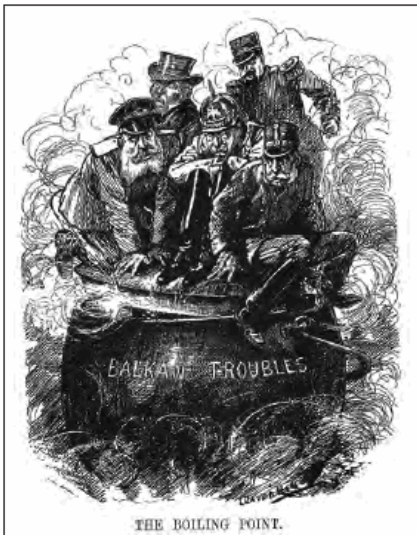


Source: Leonard Raven-Hill, *Punch* (adapted)

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

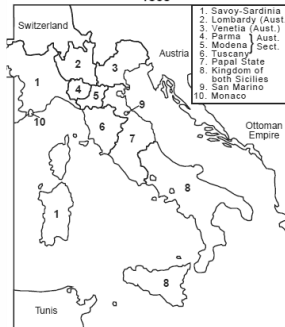


Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)



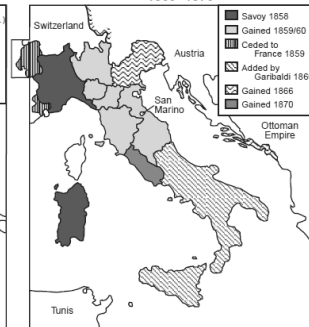
Source: Leonard Raven-Hill, *Punch*, October 2, 1912

Italian States 1858



Map A

Italian Unification 1859-1870



Map B

Source: Alexander Ganse, 2000 (adapted)



TURN ON THE HOSE

Source: Greene in the *New York Evening Telegram, Literary Digest*, August 30, 1919 (adapted)

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Nicholas II: Telegram to Wilhelm II - July 29, 1914, 1:00 A.M.

Am glad you are back. In this most serious moment, I appeal to you to help me. An ignoble [despised] war has been declared upon a weak country [Serbia]. The indignation [resentment] in Russia, shared fully by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure upon me, and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war. To try and avoid such a calamity [disaster] as a European war, I beg you in the name of our old friendship to do what you can to stop your allies from going too far. – Nicky

Which war is most closely associated with the telegram Nicholas II sent to Wilhelm II?

1. the Franco-Prussian War
2. World War I
3. the Russo-Japanese War
4. World War II

Which conclusion is best supported by this telegram?

1. Russia started to mobilize for war against Serbia.
2. Nicholas II condemned the efforts of Wilhelm II.
3. Russia supported the use of extreme measures.
4. Nicholas II hoped diplomacy would prevent war.

“...we shall fight for the things which have always been nearest our hearts, – for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal domination of rights by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free....”
— President Woodrow Wilson



Source: Regional Extensions, 1999

This statement by President Wilson is directly advocating the idea of

1. Disarmament
2. territorial readjustments
3. national self-determination
4. balance of power

In 1919, European boundaries were changed in an attempt to

1. satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities
2. allow for communist expansion in Eastern Europe
3. establish a European common market
4. balance economic needs and natural resources

Which nation lost the most territory as a result of World War I?

1. Belgium
2. Austria-Hungary
3. France
4. Germany

Which factor was the most significant force in causing the changes between 1914 and 1919 as shown on the two maps?

1. worldwide depression
2. rise of Mussolini
3. treaties signed at the end of World War I
4. dissatisfaction of the German people

Which event is considered the immediate cause of World War I?

1. signing of the Treaty of Versailles
2. invasion of Poland by Germany
3. assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
4. use of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany